

Exhibit A

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

EPIC GAMES, INC.,
 Plaintiff,

vs.

GOOGLE LLC et al.,
 Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-05671-JD

MARY CARR, et al.,
 Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOOGLE LLC et al.,
 Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-05761-JD

PURE SWEAT BASKETBALL, INC., et. al,
 Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOOGLE LLC et al.,
 Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-05792-JD

PEEKYA APP SERVICES, INC., et. al,
 Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOOGLE LLC et al.,
 Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-06772-JD

DIANNE BENTLEY, et. al,
 Plaintiffs,

vs.

GOOGLE LLC et al.,
 Defendants.

Case No. 4:20-cv-07079-JD

**[PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER
 FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING
 HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL
 INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE
 SECRETS**

Judge: Hon. James Donato

Case Nos.: 3:20-cv-05671-JD;
 3:20-cv-05761-JD; 3:20-cv-05792-JD

[PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER RE: LITIGATION INVOLVING
 HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE SECRETS

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
 3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public
 4 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.
 5 Accordingly, the Parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following
 6 Stipulated Protective Order. The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket
 7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from
 8 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to
 9 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The Parties further acknowledge, as
 10 set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to
 11 file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that
 12 must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a Party seeks permission from the
 13 Court to file material under seal.

14 **2. DEFINITIONS**

15 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
 16 information or items under this Order.

17 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
 18 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule
 19 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as
 21 well as their support staff).

22 2.4 Designated House Counsel: For each Party, up to two House Counsel who may be
 23 provided access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in
 24 this matter.

25 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
 26 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

1 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
 2 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
 3 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
 4 responses to discovery in this matter.

5 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
 6 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or
 7 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor,
 8 and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a
 9 Party's competitor.

10 2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or
 11 Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another
 12 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
 13 less restrictive means.

14 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are members in good standing of at least one state
 15 bar, who are employees of a Party, or a Party's affiliate, and who have responsibility for
 16 managing this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other
 17 outside counsel.

18 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
 19 entity not named as a Party to this action.

20 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but are
 21 retained to represent or advise a Party and have appeared in this action on behalf of that Party or
 22 are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that Party.

23 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
 24 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

25 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
 26 Material in this action.

2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium and their employees and subcontractors.

2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a Court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; or (2) entry of a final judgment

herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. At the reasonable request of any Party, the Designating Party must designate for protection, in a specific document or set of documents, only those parts that qualify for protection under this Order, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other Parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing

1 Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
 2 EYES ONLY” to each page that contains protected material.

3 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
 4 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
 5 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
 6 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 7 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
 8 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
 9 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
 10 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 11 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each page that contains Protected
 12 Material.

13 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,
 14 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or
 15 other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When
 16 it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
 17 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
 18 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded)
 19 a right to have up to 21 days after the transcript of the proceedings becomes available to identify
 20 the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of
 21 protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated
 22 for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective
 23 Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days
 24 afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as
 25 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”
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1 The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its
2 designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
3 ONLY.”

4 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
5 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
6 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material
7 and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall
8 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
9 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been
10 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless
11 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as
12 actually designated.

13 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any
14 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the
15 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”
16 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If affixing the appropriate
17 legend on a container is not feasible, the Designating Party shall find another means to identify
18 the information, for example through a cover letter or other communication.

19 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
20 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s
21 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
22 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is
23 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

24 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

25 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
26 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality
27

1 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 2 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
 3 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 4 original designation is disclosed.

5 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
 6 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
 7 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
 8 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
 9 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The Parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
 10 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
 11 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
 12 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality
 13 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
 14 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,
 15 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next
 16 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or
 17 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in
 18 a timely manner.

19 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without Court
 20 intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve a motion to re-designate or de-designate
 21 under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 14
 22 days of the Parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute. Each
 23 such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has
 24 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.

25 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 26 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
 27

unnecessary expenses and burdens on other Parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Designating Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation, and such Protected Material shall not be used for any other business purpose, in connection with any other legal proceeding, or for any other purpose whatsoever. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.¹ When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

¹ In the event a Non-Party witness is authorized to receive Protected Material that is to be used during his/her deposition but is represented by an attorney not authorized under this Order to receive such Protected Material, the attorney must provide prior to commencement of the deposition an executed "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. In the event such attorney declines to sign the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" prior to the examination, the Parties, by their attorneys, shall jointly seek a protective order from the Court prohibiting the attorney from disclosing Protected Material in order for the deposition to proceed.

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary because they either have responsibility for making decisions dealing directly with the litigation in this action or are assisting outside counsel in preparation for proceedings in this action, and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) stenographic reporters, videographers and their respective staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action that are not otherwise authorized to receive CONFIDENTIAL Information pursuant to Section 7.2(a)-(e) or (g)-(h) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless the Designating Party objects to such disclosure or except as otherwise ordered by the Court. Receiving Parties shall give the Designating Party reasonable notice if they expect to provide a witness, during a deposition, with Protected Material pursuant to this Section 7.2(f). Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; and

(h) any current employee of the Designating Party.

1 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”

2 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the
3 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY
4 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

5 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
6 employees of Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
7 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
8 Bound” (Exhibit A);

9 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (i) who has no
10 involvement in competitive decision-making, (ii) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for
11 this litigation, (iii) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is
12 attached hereto as Exhibit A, and (iv) as to whom, at least 14 days prior to the disclosure of any
13 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information, the Party that seeks
14 to disclose to Designated House Counsel has disclosed to the Designating Party (1) the full name
15 of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her primary place of work, and
16 (2) the Designated House Counsel’s current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties
17 and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become
18 involved, in any competitive decision-making. If a Party objects to the Designated House
19 Counsel, that Party must do so in writing within 14 days of the identification of the Designated
20 House Counsel. The Parties shall meet and confer to try to resolve the matter by agreement within
21 seven days of any such written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Designating Party may
22 file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if
23 applicable) objecting to the disclosure. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Designating Party has
24 moved the Court to object to the disclosure, no disclosure shall be made until the Court has ruled
25 on such objection. Documents designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’
26 EYES ONLY may only be transmitted to Designated House Counsel through a password-

protected Secured File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), and the Designated House Counsel must download and store such documents in a secure location that cannot be accessed by others, and shall delete them within 14 days after receipt. Additional acceptable forms of disclosure of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY documents include: in-person meetings where the documents remain in the possession of Outside Counsel; screen-sharing technology; or through a document review platform with printing and downloading disabled. Notwithstanding the foregoing, summaries, memoranda, drafts, briefs, court filings, expert reports, outlines, and other attorney work product containing HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY Information may be transmitted to Designated House Counsel via corporate/firm e-mail accounts; provided, however, exhibits to the foregoing that are HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY documents may not be transmitted via e-mail.

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) stenographic reporters, videographers and their respective staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; and

(g) any current employee of the Designating Party.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any

information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party² that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,³ and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding paragraph may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7

² For a Designating Party that is a Non-Party, experts previously disclosed and approved prior to the Non-Party’s production of any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” need not be disclosed to said Non-Party unless such Non-Party requests such information prior to the production of any Protected Material. Moreover, unless otherwise requested by the Non-Party, subsequently disclosed experts need not be disclosed to the Non-Party before that Non-Party’s Protected Material may be disclosed thereto.

³ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

(and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the Court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the Parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

(d) In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

8. *Purposefully left blank.*

9. SOURCE CODE

(a) To the extent the production of source code becomes necessary, the Parties reserve their rights to modify this order as necessary to protect such materials and information, and the Parties shall meet and confer in good faith regarding such modifications. No Party will be required to produce source code until modifications to this order relating to the protection of source code have been entered by the Court.

10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena issued by a court, arbitral, administrative, or legislative body, or with a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the person who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.⁴

If the Designating Party timely⁵ seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court or other tribunal from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court or other tribunal of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court or tribunal with appropriate jurisdiction.

11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

⁴ The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court or other tribunal from which the subpoena or order issued.
⁵ The Designating Party shall have at least 14 days from the service of the notification pursuant to Section 10(a) to seek a protective order, unless a shorter period applies under the rules of the Court or other tribunal from which the subpoena or order issued, in which case such rules shall apply.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this Court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely objects or seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the Court.⁶ Absent a Court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the

⁶ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. **PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL**

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), the production of a privileged or work-product-protected document is not a waiver of privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. For example, the mere production of privileged or work-product-protected documents in this case as part of a mass production is not itself a waiver in this case or any other federal or state proceeding.

14. **MISCELLANEOUS**

14.1 **Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future. Furthermore, without application to the Court, any party that is a beneficiary of the protections of this Order may enter a written agreement releasing any other party hereto from one or more requirements of this Order even if the conduct subject to the release would otherwise violate the terms herein.

14.2 **Right to Assert Other Objections.** By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

14.3 **Export Control.** Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material,

1 including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or
 2 elsewhere. Upon notice that a Party seeks to remove certain Protected Material from the United
 3 States, the Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical data,
 4 and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

5 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
 6 or a Court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
 7 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
 8 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed
 9 under seal pursuant to a Court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at
 10 issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request
 11 establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or
 12 otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected
 13 Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the Court, then the
 14 Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule
 15 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

16 14.5 Agreement Upon Execution. Each of the Parties agrees to be bound by the terms of
 17 this Stipulated Protective Order as of the date counsel for such party executes this Stipulated
 18 Protective Order, even if prior to entry of this Order by the Court.

19 **15. FINAL DISPOSITION**

20 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving
 21 Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used
 22 in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
 23 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether
 24 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written
 25 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating
 26 Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected
 27

Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motions and trial briefs (including all supporting and opposing papers and exhibits thereto), written discovery requests and responses (and exhibits thereto), deposition transcripts (and exhibits thereto), trial transcripts, and exhibits offered or introduced into evidence at any hearing or trial, and their attorney work product which refers or is related to any CONFIDENTIAL and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information for archival purposes only. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: _____

HON. JAMES DONATO
United States District Court Judge

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of _____ **[insert formal name of the case and the number and initials assigned to it by the court]**. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]